

A TEN SHILLING TRAGEDY

SCENE I.

Burnfoot is a lonely spot. It lies at the foot of the back avenue to Barnraig, and the wind stirring among the branches of the great beech trees which overhang the three forlorn cottages of which the hamlet consists. The old quarry-hole at the back of the houses is filled with stagnant water, irresistibly suggestive of drowning, which suggestion is not lessened by the known fact that the body of a child was found in the pool some years ago.

The scene has other cheerless features. The houses are faced by the Quaker's Mill, whose great water-wheel stopped by disaster, rots in the weather. The green slopes that shut the lonely hamlet in, run upward till beyond them the eye finds only the bare hilltops and the sky. It is true that a railway crosses the road within sight of the doors, but the mineral trains which flash through the Glen leave it lonelier than ever, as lightning seems only to deepen the darkness by dispelling it for a moment. A few farm carts use the road, which is deeply rutted and overgrown with weeds.

The signalman and his family occupy one of the cottages, but the dreariness of Burnfoot has stamped itself even upon this comparatively comfortable household. The children play about noiselessly and their muffled puppy barks as if the own voice frightened it.

"Oddly enough, at the time when my story begins, cheerfulness was most at home in the little hamlet where it might least have been looked for, under the roofs of two half-ruinous cottages, built gable to gable, wherein dwelt an old man and an old woman who had lived till it seemed as if death had overlooked the meagre harvest of their souls.

The elder of the two, Granny Wilde, was a little withered woman in whom the vital spark had almost burned out. Her furrowed face and knotted hands were of a bloodless pallor and grey with the gathered dirt of years. The skin of her neck clung to the sinews in yellow folds and her bleached eyelids dropped continually, through want of vigor to sustain themselves, over her faded eyes. She moved with difficulty leaning upon her stick.

In the dim background of Granny's consciousness lay a busy life. She had been wife and mother, but the very names of her children could only be summoned out of the past by a strong effort of memory. She lived in the sensations of the moment. Life to her meant tea and scones, scraps of soft meat, a draw of the pipe, the warmth of the fire and the heat of the sun. One passion possessed her whole soul and being. Her spirit's never-failing cry to God and man was for more coal.

She thought of little else than the getting of coal and would cunningly twist any conversation round to the subject that lay at her heart. Our little oasis at Barnraig watched her store and never allowed it to become quite exhausted; but although she lived chiefly upon the coal she knew that she had little faith in it. She feared the fires of hell less than she feared the extinction of the fire in her grate.

Our mastiff represented to her the powers of evil in the world. The hatred which she bore to him was for long a mystery to us. As she passed by his chain the dog would almost clutch him upon his chain. His fury explained itself when Granny was caught one day hooking hisidish towards her and picking out of it the best of the bones which had been put there that he might whet his great teeth upon. The foolish old woman, indignant by his rage, shook her stick at him angrily as she hopped off in triumph with the tit-bit of his supper under her shawl. It was well that when off the chain Nero was magnanimity itself. The twins often made him carry Granny's soup to Burnfoot in a can, but no power on earth could induce him to enter her cottage. He would wait at the door, white and unhappy, till they reappeared. Granny heeded him not at all. She hated him only as the guardian of the bones, and feared nothing except that her coal might run down.

Between Granny Wilde and her neighbor, Danny Postans, a jealous friendlessness existed. They were comparatively young, being only a little over eighty years old, could still, at times, do odd jobs for the farmers. Thus he did not live entirely upon charity.

It was in the matter of their coal supply that the two people were particularly jealous of one another. It had become a fixed idea in Granny's mind that her neighbor helped himself from her store, and many an hour she spent staring into Danny's coal-shed in the hope of being able to identify a biter some peculiarly shaped lump of coal. It made Danny cross to find her thus accosted, but he could not help it, for he was the last to know that he was feeding the lust of her eye and would no doubt break through and steal at the first convenient opportunity.

He labored hard upon the fence between the yards, but the poor crazy barrier wanted for its repair more skill and wood than he possessed. Thus the old couple lived side by side in poverty, but with the canke of distrust casting at the roots of their friendship.

Danny was nearly as unwashed as his neighbor, but his cheeks were more fleshy, and in the centre of each glowed a patch of wrinkled red which seemed to have been stereotyped there by the hand of time. His back was more bent, and his shoulders slumped. His small mousey head, with its spotted cheeks and ferret-like blue eyes, was thrust inquisitively forward to the level of his knees.

Against the wall, between the doors of the cottages, was a bench on which Danny often sat, sucking industriously at his short black pipe, whether there was anything in it or not. This pipe

THE LONE STAR

CHAPTER XL

was the chief link between him and Granny Wilde. The old lady dearly loved a draw at it, and to procure this blessed privilege she was often forced to give Danny a cup of tea brewed from the leaves that had made her own, or a spoonful or two of her soup from the Barnraig kitchen. As she would say, Danny had "a cup for a cent."

So it happened that upon an autumn morning, Danny, in tattered waistcoat and corduroys, crept out into the sunshine and sat him down upon the bench at his cottage door. The day was warm and soft. The dead leaves were dark with the night-dew. The slow, pale greenish light of the blazed sun shone through the sunshine lay cheerfully upon the stubble and the warm stacks of fodder that were still standing in the fields. Even the spokes of the mill-wheel sparkled where the light caught the dew in its wake.

The morning called for indulgence. Danny fished his pipe out of his waistcoat pocket, with a sigh that had many meanings in it. He knocked the dottle out upon his grimy palm and put it back again carefully to the last grain of fugitive ash. Then he pulled up his waistcoat, and groping deep in his trouser-pocket, drew forth a small round metal box out of which he took a two-inch square of twist tobacco.

From this he cut about half-an-inch with a dilapidated pen-knife and proceeded to crumble it carefully in the hollow of his hand. He then filled his pipe, one who would prolong a pleasure to the utmost, and all being ready for the pleasant sacrifice, he called out in a thin, cracked voice, "Are ye steerin', Granny?"

GOLD IN HIS BRAIN.

Previous Metal Used To Supplement These.

William Carnahan, a patient at the Allegheny, Penn., General Hospital, is attracting the attention of the medical profession because of a wonderful operation he has just passed through.

The operation consisted of placing a layer of gold between the membranes covering his brain. It is intended to supplement a large section of bone that was trephined away in the hope of curing him of epileptic fits. He is on a fair way to recovery from both the operation and fits.

Carnahan is a railroad employee and lives at 155 Ellsworth street, Allegheny. Shortly over a year ago Carnahan was badly injured in a railroad accident. His skull was fractured and his life was despaired of. The splintered bones were removed and he apparently recovered. Shortly after this he began to take epileptic fits. Every known remedy was tried to cure him of them. He was a patient at the West Penn. Hospital, but got no relief. He went East and was under the care of the leading physicians and surgeons there, with no better results.

Some months ago he was admitted to the Allegheny General Hospital. Drs. R. L. McGraw and C. H. Voight operated upon him. His skull was trephined again. The epileptic attacks ceased for a time after this, but only for a short while. It appeared to the physicians that the absence of such a large quantity of bone exerted an influence that had a bad effect upon the brain. There was also considerable difficulty in healing the wound properly, due to the fact that the membranes, the dura mater and pia mater adhered together.

Drs. Voight and McGraw decided upon a novel method to cure this. Carnahan was taken to the operating room. An incision was made in the brain and the outer membrane lifted up. This part of the operation was extremely delicate. A heavy layer of gold was then placed over the dura mater. It was laid in sections with the finest of gold leaf. The outer membrane was then placed over and made entire. The incision was closed by closing the outer wound. The operation was a trying one to the patient. It required several hours to complete it. It was performed several days ago. Carnahan is now able to sit up. He has not had an attack of the fits since, and apparently does not experience any ill effects from the load of valuable metal upon his thinking organs.

DON'T FEEL PAIN.

The Kaffir Extra Skin is Very Often a Great Protection.

Nearly everybody knows that the Kaffir has an extra skin beyond the number apportioned to the white man, and the fact of this additional cuticle may account for the extraordinary insensibility of this race to physical pain. The following facts are vouch'd for by a writer is being absolutely correct:

In a smoky near Bloemfontein one afternoon some one noticed a strong and pungent smell as of flesh burning. On inquiry being made it was discovered that a stout Kaffir boy was standing barefooted on a red-hot horse-shoe which had somehow fallen on the ground. Strange as it may seem he had not the slightest knowledge that the burning mass was beneath his foot, and although an enormous blister was soon raised, he avowed that he felt no pain whatever.

White men have the reputation of owning thick skulls, but what will be thought of the Kaffir who fell from a second-story window, about 15 feet, bumping his head on the ground as he fell, and who rose after a few seconds, brushed the dust from his hair, and pursued his way, laughing at the incident.

Another instance of this extraordinary insensibility to suffering comes from a cycle maker's shop in Johannesburg. A Kaffir in the course of his work, had the whole of his forefinger nail on the right hand torn off by the machinery. In an instant he plucked the mutilated member into a vat containing boiling alum, and bore it about with him for a slight while. By resorting to this artifice, he showed himself an adept in the art of self-cure, for a day or two later the finger was painless, and the nail soon grew again. But the extraordinary part of the business is that a process which would probably have made the ordinary white man lose consciousness did nothing more in the case of the Kaffir than a grain

am doing. The instant that I convinced you I loved you the stranger, his only care was that he should be worthy of you. This I can answer for. Captain Montrose, to whom I told all, convinced me that you were.

"Thank you," said Sir Reginald.

"My friend, I but do my duty. I calumniated and aspersed your character. I find my mistake and I own it."

"True courage of noble minds."

"But let us not forget what I ask of you. Eleanor, we are going to a strange place. You must have a present of which you will be glad to receive; and then dear cousin, reflect that as long as you are free, I shall have hope left me. That would be cruel indeed. But once you are affianced, once you are married, I shall calmly make up my mind to what must be, and be once more your affectionate and attached cousin and friend. Will you refuse me?"

Reginald and Eleanor refused no longer; and Henry Postans, with a grave and solemn air, placed the young lady's hand in that of the ex-freebooter; but, according to his promise, freebooter no more. Everybody was much moved at the sight, though unaware of the ex-freebooter's past. Henry Postans and though the gallant crew of the Lone Star foresaw the consequence, they could not forbear a loud and glad-some shout at the sight of the happy countenance of their beloved captain.

Josh was, as we have said, put in confinement in the hold; Eleanor gave him the government cabin given up to her, and the all too well-settled Lone Star once more was on its way.

A good breeze, a lovely vessel, and fair winds, soon brought them to their port, which Sir Reginald entered without hesitation. Captain Montrose gave such an account of what they owed to him that the crew of the Lone Star welcomed him heartily.

"What I say" cried the negro, manifesting all the abject terror of a cowardly assassin.

"Who killed Mr. Bowen?"

"I did, massa. What do debble he talk so loud to Massa Postans of all de money he had in him box?"

Passengers, crew, Mr. Postans, Eleanor, all listened in silent amazement at what they heard.

"But wretched could you not have robbed without killing the old man?"

"He wake an' make noise. John no fool! Dead man neber tell what him see! But Massa Reginald, you no kill John! Him berry faithful servant, and tell the truth!"

"I shall not kill you; but you shall be tried at Kingston for murder."

"Oh, massa, they hang me like one dog!"

"And you deserve it."

The crew and passengers gazed with horror on the assassin as he was removed, heavily ironed, to a place in the hold. The doubt and suspicion which had hung over two innocent men was, however, removed, and all felt this to be an intense relief. Eleanor looked, despite her deep sorrow, with a kind smile on both. But she was startled at the expression of her cousin's countenance. He was about to speak.

"Sir Reginald, your apology to me is as nothing to what I have to make to you," said Henry Postans, in a voice of low and deep emotion, which prevented the words from reaching any ears save those of his cousin and the captain of the Lone Star. "I know of course all along my own innocence of that murder; but—and the confession will do me good—I did meditate to slay man that night; and that man was yourself!"

"Henry!" said Eleanor.

"Henry! Madam! by hate and jealousy, I retired to my bed that night not in my right sense, I believe. My uncle had not shown half the resentment I wished him to feel at your attention to Miss Bowen. I loved her; I had long expected to see her my wife; and then I saw a stranger step in behind me. I considered I was entitled to say 'I saw clearly that you were preferred to me and my brain became maddened! I know not how the ideas came flooding in upon me; but they came, and at last, exasperated, drunk with furious jealousy, a knife in my hand, I rose to rush wildly to your bed. But I heard a sharp noise, and could distinctly hear that it was near your door. This gave me an instant's reflection, and I lay down again. Imagine my horror when I, the next morning—an assassin in thought—found that my uncle had been murdered, as I firmly believed, by the hand of myself!"

"Perhaps, then, sir," said the lady, with affected gravity, "you will condescend to give one, and explain all this mystery!"

"And so you no longer like mystery friend," replied the other, speaking to a rubicund and rather portly gentleman, who now also got out of the carriage—"there is a reason, for everything in this world."

"Upon my word, Sir Reginald," said the voice of a man inside, the carriage, "this is a funny place to look for the Dublin packet!"

"Do not be in a hurry, my worthy friend," replied the other, speaking to a rubicund and rather portly gentleman, who now also got out of the carriage—"there is a reason, for everything in this world."

"Upon my word, Sir Reginald," said the voice of a man inside, the carriage, "this is a funny place to look for the Dublin packet!"

"That's a good answer, Sir Reginald," cried the gentleman with the rubicund countenance, "and puts me in mind—"

"Of what, sir?" said the lady pointing.

"Upon my word, Sir Reginald," said the voice of a man inside, the carriage, "this is a funny place to look for the Dublin packet!"

"Wish you'd better drink dishwater than your poisonous coffee. If you'd only take a little time to study domestic science and look into this food business a little it would be a good thing for your health and the health of your family. There's a lot more things we've been jeopardizing our lives by eating in our criminal ignorance and I'm going to tell all of them off our list."

And she did, which is the reason that Newlight is taking most of his meals down town at present.

HER REFORMED DIET.

Mrs. Newlight Makes a Series of Astounding Discoveries.

THEY LIVE AND DIE UNKNOWN.

Strange Community of Hinkleyites, Which Purifies its Secluded Lives in the Hills of Pennsylvania.

One of the strangest sets in the United States, whose existence was until recently practically almost unknown, are the Hinkleyites, who occupy a small settlement among Pennsylvania's hills, not far from the city of Binghamton. There, strange as it may seem in these hard times, money is a drug on the market, and yet the inhabitants are contented and happy but it is doubtful, though, if all the money in the community were scraped together it would foot up more than \$10 at any one time.

This peculiar settlement is known as Hinkley's Corners. It consists of half dozen houses, a like number of barns and other outbuildings, and a frame structure used as a place of worship in cold weather. As long as the weather will permit, the religious rites of this strange sect are held in the open air, usually in a cave near the woods.

The history of this peculiar community is a strange one. About thirty-five years ago a man named Hinkley began preaching a crusade in the city of Pittsburgh. He claimed that Christianity, by disregarding the Mosaic law, had violated one of the principles upon which it was founded.

Hinkley's law was much of a success, many prominent persons following his standard that the police suddenly put a stop to the sacrifices. The result of this threat was to cause Hinkley and a few followers to emigrate to the mountains there to start

THE PECULIAR SETTLEMENT.

that exists to-day. While working about the farms the men wear ragged clothes that in the summer season scarcely cover their bodies, but on Saturday, the day set apart for preparation, they are dressed in the most decent attire. The services open with the invocation, "Because there's no more nutrition in it than there would be in bread made out of pure starch. Every bit of the nutritive element has been refined out of it. It makes those who eat it thin and weak."

"Do I look thin-blooded or as if I lacked nutrition?" asked Newlight, who weighs one hundred and ninety-nine.

"That doesn't signify. You don't know what day you'll break down under such bread. We'll have nothing but graham or whole wheat flour here. And I've got a good supply. If you would see and hear Prof. Scarem demonstrate just how poisonous it is to the whole human system you'd shun it as you shun opium. He says that cocoon shells is the only real safe warm drink."

"As soon drink dishwater," said Newlight.

"You'd better drink dishwater than your poisonous coffee. If you'd only take a little time to study domestic science and look into this food business a little it would be a good thing for your health and the health of your family. There's a lot more things we've been jeopardizing our lives by eating in our criminal ignorance and I'm going to tell all of them off our list."

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MOTHER-LOVE IN SNAKES.

A Marked Exhibition of it Seen By a Naturalist.

Even the cold-blooded and clammy snakes evince maternal affection and I am fortunately able to produce evidence corroborative of this statement that is fresh in my memory," says the Home Magazine. On March 29, while seated on my front porch, I noticed one of my dogs, a yearling puppy, acting in a peculiar way on my lawn. He was circling around a small circumscribed spot, every now and then thrusting his nose toward the ground and then quickly jumped back.

On approaching the animal I discovered that the object of his playful assaults was a bunch or ball of snakes, a 3 or 4 years old mother and her last year's brood of young. The day was very warm, the sun shining clear and bright, and these creatures had emerged from their den or nest in the ground, a foot or so away from the spot where they were lying, and were sunning themselves. When they observed me they made an attempt to enter the den, but however before they could enter I had read somewhere that if a snake's young were taken and their bodies dragged along the ground the mother snake would follow the trail and, if she found them alive, would conduct them back to the den. I took the two which I had killed and, after dragging them along the trail, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short time the mother snake emerged from the den and, after crawling about the ground, took the two which I had killed and, after dragging them along the trail, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short time the mother snake emerged from the den and, after crawling about the ground, took the two which I had killed and, after dragging them along the trail, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short time the mother snake emerged from the den and, after crawling about the ground, took the two which I had killed and, after dragging them along the trail, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. 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The Lady Gertrude

The poor tutor was alone with her; and though it was in the days when men fought hard battles even against their own kinsmen, if so thought it was for the right, his heart throbbed just as a tutor's heart might throb to-day, with the difference that he had not learnt to count its beats, as our enamoured youth, two hundred years wiser, have learnt to do, in a self-controlled manner eminently conducive to the steady of that obstreperous organ. It must break bounds, he felt sure, in another minute; and for all that the disaster should cost him his life, i.e., his bread and butter—he could discover within himself no regret at its imminence, but on the contrary felt a certain audacious joy running riot in his blood. What mattered the great insurrection, the cruelties of Judge Jeffries, and a fugitive patron, with a hand upon his head, when Love had sought shelter in his heart, and she, to whom he had built a shrine, was just as far away from him as the width of the table! Of what consequence that she was the Lady Gertrude, the daughter of a noble conspirator, and he but a tutor without land or wealth? So he continued his story, looking at his book as if he were reading therefrom:

"And the poor man loved the rich lady, and he dared not tell her of his love lest she should scorn him."

"Then surely he was fearful at a nothing, which methinks means he was a coward, Master Humphrey."

"A coward, if 'twere cowardly to fear the anger of this lady!"

"Why should he expect such anger?"

"He had naught to offer her but his love."

"Love were wealth enough! But I am tired of your story. 'Tis not so good as you are wont to tell, Master Humphrey; and 'tis our last lesson," she added, very gently.

"You will not miss the lessons?"

"No, not my lessons, only the stories, I have loved some of them!" And she moved restlessly in her seat as if she would say more, yet could not find the words. "But surely my father should be here even now!" she murmured at last.

The poor tutor turned pale. "You will go with him to Holland!" he said. "It would be too great a risk to accompany him, but I follow to-morrow if all succeeds as we have planned. Ah! if they should take him! They have killed the duke. Why are they not satisfied? Poor Monmouth!"

"They will not take him!"

"Now at the last moment I am terrified lest things should not go well, look at the time! He may be here at any moment. Indeed, he should be here now!"

The Lady Gertrude rose hastily, and stood—tall even as the young tutor by her side—with a look of eager impatience on her fair face.

"Not yet time, I think," said he. "To cross the marshes on foot needs indeed an hour."

So they stood irresolute, each with hearts for one another and thoughts for the absent fugitive.

"There are learned men in Holland, I am told," stammered the young man irrelevantly.

It was numbered; yet not more than that there would still room for another. "I am sure, Master Humphrey?"

That pretty speech nigh overpowered the equanimity of Master Humphrey, and threw him into a disconcerted silence like enough to pique his noble pupil, who, indeed, felt she had made too bold, and had lacked in modesty, since he would vouchsafe no answer.

"Continue your story, sir," she said, with marked coldness. "I have no mind for lessons just now."

"There is no more to tell, my lady," he said.

"Then 'tis a poor story!"

"'Twas about a poor man."

"With a poor spirit!"

"Nay, do not challenge him; for he hath an idea 'twere better to be poor-spirited than false-hearted."

"Why should he be either?"

"Were it not a mean thing to harass an unprincipled, and false to betray the trust of her noble parent, his son, when he was absent risking life for his country?"

To harass her he would be risking life, to betray a trust a wiser wrong; yet I cannot see that, if he loved the lady well, what he would be doing either of these things."

"Madam, were I your humble tutor, the poor man, would you still so resent?"

"Were you that man, Master Humphrey, I could but be sorry for the lady!"

"Tis a fair answer: I crave your pardon. Shall we continue the transaction?"

And the tutor's hands trembled as he turned a page. He did not dare to meet her gaze, for the sting of shame was blinding him; but within the eyes of Lady Gertrude there lurked mischievous peeping with the winged god from under her fringed eyelids in wanton glee.

"Were you the man, in truth I should be constant, I lowly look to have so inconstant, madam!"

"Who will make love, wherever he may find a ready listener, though in covert language that saves him from a declaration. Pray, Master Humphrey, if so as you declare that you are this man, can you my sympathies to go away?"

"It is my father!" cried the girl, aware that he alone knew the secret passage. Then Master Humphrey saw a look of joyful relief rise to her pretty face, and he remembered how brave she had been, how good and noble and fair she was, and how miserable a world he had left her in the pride of humiliation and shame. "What would you do in such a manner that the Lady Gertrude found him as beautiful and arrogant as a king, for all his dainty clothes and slight stature?"

"I may not see you again; he will cross to-day—I to-morrow," she said, in sudden haste.

"God be with you!" answered the tutor, and he bowed low.

She noted how white he looked, and the mischief died from the girl's eyes. She toyed with the lace handkerchief in her hands, then glanced hurriedly at the panelled door that must open in a moment.

"And will you please," said she somewhat haughty, yet with a tremor in her voice, "give this to her from me?" The rewitched girl kissed the poor tutor on the cheek, and he would there and then have carried the message to the sweet lips so near, but she slipped from his grasp to the panelled door.

"Across the sea to-morrow—may I take the gift to-morrow,—may there be there room in Holland for a sample scholar?"

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The fugitive noble stood in the shadow of the opened paneling, and the Lady Gertrude full of apprehension that he should stay too long, strained an ear to catch any ominous sounds from without, and drank in eagerly the delicious fragrance of the exotic flowers he had brought with him from his own escape to Holland, by another route. He looked pale and tired, yet still had a smile for the girl who showed no fear though life and death were hanging in the balance. When he ended there was but little silence; the room was too full of speech. It was speedily broken, however, by a loud ringing of the great bell, which reverberated from the deserted courtyard below through the house. The girl hastened to the casement window, and looked quickly out.

"In the king's name!" said a tall officer, as he entered the room followed by several men-at-arms. There was a strange look in his eyes as he met the tutor's gaze, and he faltered in his steps, still repeating the common formula,

"There is no one here," answered the student deliberately.

"It is necessary the place should be searched, replied the officer; and I must warn you that, if the prisoner be found, your life will be forfeited with him, as a traitor harboring those in conspiracy against his Majesty's crown."

"Quickly within," said he, and thrust open the door of the narrow chamber and closed it upon her. Then the steady tramp of men's feet echoed upon the winding stair.

"In the king's name!" said a tall officer, as he entered the room followed by several men-at-arms. There was a strange look in his eyes as he met the tutor's gaze, and he faltered in his steps, still repeating the common formula,

"There is no one here," repeated the tutor.

"Full pardon is granted to those who voluntarily give up any hidden rebels within the abodes."

"There is no one here," again repeated the tutor.

A moment's silence fell among the group.

"Search," said the officer. He had grown pale as the poor youth, who bent with seeming indifference over a book of grammar, "to the hole, but not within. Twenty minutes, and I shall be beyond the most cunning felon's secret. God be with you, little daughter! Keep them dallying here awhile. Remember to-morrow at Ballam Bridge by nightfall."

The panelled door, and the Lady Gertrude sat down to her books, and made much pretence of musing until she as the old dookey, scarce-striken and panting, tumbled into the room with an officer of the king's service on his heels.

"Please, madam, the house is full of soldiers," said he.

"And, good Oliver, what is their will?" said she, not deigning to raise her eyes from her book.

"No harm to so fair a hostess!" exclaimed the intruder.

Whereupon the Lady Gertrude slowly raised her pretty head and scanned the uncouth countenance and fat proportions of the officer with much deliberation.

"Should fairness diminish harm, sir, 'twere a pity there were not more of the quality among his Majesty's servants."

"A dangerous wit that would challenge the king's army, madam," said the army braggots so little danger."

"Not so the Lady Gertrude! But a truce, fair one, to the war of words I am here to crave your hospitality whilst waiting for the presence of one who, I am informed, purposes to visit us this evening between the hours of noon and midnight. You start! 'Tis now hardly noon. We demand to know in the king's name, at what precise hour that interview is to take place."

"Sir!"

"Twere well, madam, to save that pretty head; for those who would have us as their enemies, and the fat soldiers can receive no clemency from his most gracious Majesty King James. Their life is forfeit, man or woman."

"Sir," said the Lady Gertrude, after some moments of seeming deliberation, "I am here to offer to the king's service to peruse the books which tell of mightier deeds than those of the internal wars of a discontented people!"

"Now a look of humor crept into the officer's eyes, as he bowed perhaps lower than was necessary to so young a daughter."

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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,
Would it were wortlier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

A PLEASING PROMOTION.

The recent promotion of Mr. Whyte to the important position of Manager of the C.P.R. Company's railway system in Western Canada, is universally spoken of with pleasure and satisfaction, and those of his numerous admirers who have noted his cool, careful and successful management of the affairs of the company, will be pleased to learn of his well-merited elevation. Mr. Whyte is a railway man out and out, having started at the bottom of the ladder and worked up, and the late change is a certificate that he is now in the ranks of the most successful men in the American railway world, the responsibility of the position given him being second to scarcely any similar position on the continent. One of the best evidences of Mr. Whyte's courteous and commanding influence is the fact that his unfailing urbanity has permeated the immense body of employees subordinate to him. Uniform courtesy, it may be said, is an undeniable characteristic on the Western division of the C.P.R.

It so happens that the man who takes the position of Manager of the Eastern Division is also well known on this sub-division. Mr. Thos. Tait was Ass't. Supt. at this place for a term of years back in the eighties; and the rapid way in which Mr. Tait's executive ability and estimable qualities have won for him promotion, has been a source of much gratification to his many friends at Moose Jaw and other places in the Territories.

THE JUBILEE IN THE STATES.

Telegrams from various sections of the United States indicate quite a general movement towards the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. Chicago is in a fair way to fittingly celebrate the event. The matter is in the hands of a strong committee forming a splendid array of the best known names in the world of finance, commerce and manufacture in that city. These gentlemen are not contented with lending the moral support of their influential names, but are personally engaged heart and soul in pushing the matter to success in the same enthusiastic and business-like manner as they took part in the upbuilding of the great institutions with which they are connected. They are many of them the same men that did so much to make the White City of 1893 the eighth wonder of the world, and the rest are of the same class. The committee hold meetings weekly in the parlor of the Wellington hotel, and extend a hearty invitation to all those of British birth or origin who have the desire worthily to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the grandest and most benevolent reign in the annals of human history. The plan of the committee, as announced in their circular, is to inaugurate an hospital charity as a Victorian memorial in the city, which is an eminently worthy and practical purpose, and in perfect harmony with the wishes of the Queen herself as expressed by the Heir Apparent to the Throne. Already nearly \$2,000 has been subscribed and the canvas has scarcely commenced. There will be a grand demonstration in the Auditorium.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

on June 22, and the Hon. Mr. Bayard, late United States Ambassador to England, has been invited to deliver the oration. All the expenses of the demonstration have already been provided for, so that the subscriptions to the charity will be devoted unimpeded to the object designed.

WHY NOT?

"Rum's Horn," Chicago, published the following:—

"A saloon keeper will be Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys south."

"A saloon keeper will be Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys west."

"A saloon keeper will be Chairman of the Committee on Electric Light."

"A saloon keeper will be Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light."

"A saloon keeper will be Chairman of the Committee on License."

And some journals are expressing surprise at this state of things. True in Ontario it could not happen, for the statute bars saloon keepers from membership in the municipal councils, yet allows a bar tender, if he can by the help of the party machine, secure an election, to sit at the council boards, and permits wealthy brewers like John Carling and distillers like Seagram and Corby to sit in Parliament.

But is Chicago really so badly served? Are not these men of the people, chosen by the people and for the people? Are not these agents of a license government just as respectable as the electorate that called them to serve? There is a mockery that can scarcely be too severely rebuked, in the denunciation of liquor sellers, whether in or out of office, by those who persist in voting with a political party that does not place itself on record as uncompromisingly opposed to a traffic that "cannot be legalized without sin," and thus indirectly authorize the saloon business. Such Christian electors, in sporting language, should "put up or shut up."

It is a sign of the times and marks the progress of temperance reform, to note that such a manning of the civil offices as this Chicago list reveals, is read with surprise, mock or otherwise. The hour must come when the voters of this land and other countries will be constrained, for very shame's sake, to mark their ballots for the election of men who can be entrusted to show no quarter to a traffic that knows no mercy for mother or child.—*Templar.*

The highwayman takes your money; the liquor traffic takes your good name, money and life. We prohibit the former, but license the latter, and admire our wisdom.

The *Monetary Times*, speaking of the inroads made by the departmental stores in the business of both city and country retailers, says the only way to meet this competition is to buy good goods, employ clever tradesmen, keep spirited, use printer's ink liberally, and wait for developments.

In discussing the abolition of oil tank restrictions the Sarnia *Canadian* says: "The change would be equivalent to a cut of three cents a gallon, and would throw the door wide open to the great monopoly of the United States." So this obstruction regarding convenient methods of handling, set up without the pretence of revenue production, has increased the price of all the oil consumed in Canada three cents a gallon. The cost of the 30,000,000 gallons of oil used per year has been increased \$900,000 by a regulation which produced a revenue of \$800.—*Globe.*

Star: It is comforting to those who like to find traces of principle in politics to see the Conservative Protectionists in the House of Commons refusing to take the opportunity offered by a free trade motion to charge blindly upon the Government. "Agin the Government," right or wrong, is a mighty poor motto, and the men who act under it are the Hessians of faction rather than soldiers supporting a political principle. It may be popular in Mr. Davy's constituency to advocate free agricultural implements, but Mr. Davy is alleged to be a member of a party pledged to protection. But however it may be for the Member of West Assiniboia—and there is no law preventing a man from modifying or even mixing his politics—the great bulk of the Conservatives in the House seemed to have declined his invitation to vote against an anti-Protection administration, because it was not swifter in slaughtering the protective duties.

In its June number *The Ladies' Home Journal* will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly its own. In an article by William George Jordan, entitled "What Victoria Has Seen," the reader will be taken on the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art, science, invention, music, education; the great social reforms, the growth of nations and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

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Felt Hats . . .
Wall Paper . . .
Carpet Felt . . .
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES
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HEART'S HEALER.

Mrs. Muggler, wife of Capt. Chas. Muggler, of Sydney, C.B., got Relief in Thirty Minutes From Heart Disease of Four Years Standing, and Declares She Owes Her Life to Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

"It affords me great pleasure to commend Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I was sorely afflicted with heart trouble, accompanied with dizziness, palpitation and smothering sensations. For over four years I was treated by physicians and used all remedies known to man. I determined to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart. The first dose gave me great relief inside of thirty minutes. I used two bottles and feel to day I have been completely cured." Said by W. W. Boile.

N. W. M. P.

The annual report of Commissioner Hetheron for the year 1896 is to hand and contains much that is interesting. The magnitude of the work done by the police and the onerous duties performed cannot be fully realized until a detailed statement such as this report is read. Amongst other matter, the various reports of the officers who had charge of the pursuit of Charcoal, are given in full, and show what an immense amount of hard work was done by the officers and men on that occasion. In his report the Commissioner makes reference to the pay of the officers of the force, he being of the opinion that officers should get increased pay after a certain number of year's service, as under the present system an officer just promoted draws the same pay as an officer of the same rank with long service. Attention is also directed to the present system of superannuation, which operates most unfairly towards officers promoted from the ranks. A non-commissioned officer, under the present system, after serving a number of years in the ranks, is promoted to a commission and thereby loses all chance of a pension under the Police Act, while his time begins to count under the Superannuation Act only from the date of his promotion, so that in order to get anything, he must serve ten years after promotion; all the years of service in the ranks are lost and he is treated on the same basis as a newly joined inspector, who has no previous service. The Commissioner recommends that officers so promoted from the ranks should be allowed to date back superannuation from the date of their engagement, or at least from the date of their promotion to the rank of sergeant. The distribution sheet of the force on 30th November, 1896, shows the total strength to have been 750, of whom 83 were scouts and supernumeraries.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has completed arrangements for moving cold storage trains weekly from the West to Montreal. The cars will be painted white and the trains be known as the Government Cold Storage Line. Robertson will shortly make a tour of the North West and will afterwards go to England for the purpose of pushing the Canadian dairy products in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Most of the butter arriving in England from Australia and New Zealand that the United States will have a naval representation at the Queen's Jubilee ceremonies. The plan is to send to England three of their most powerful war ships, and those decided upon are the cruiser Brooklyn, and the battleships Maine and Indiana.

In the House of Commons the other day, in reply to a query by Mr. Davy, the Minister of Interior said that 5,381 farmers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories owe \$153,602 for seed grain, and 4,643 farmers are bondsmen for those to whom advances have been made. The amount thus secured is \$103,042.

The annual report of the Interior Department just issued shows that immigrant arrivals lost year were 25,478, a decrease of 310. The homestead entries numbered 1,857 as against 2,394 the previous year, and represented 297,120 acres as against 383,040 in 1895. The actual sales increased from 32,485 acres to 33,374. During the year 2,665 patents, an increase of 350, were issued.

Mr. Laurier has the happy knack of doing just the proper thing in every case. Recognizing that he is going to England as the honored representative of Canadians, and not merely as chief of one party, the Premier has chosen his staff regardless of political distinction. Col. Tyrwhitt, Col. Prior, and Col. Tisdale, three members of the Parliamentary Opposition, and Col. O'Brien, a former Conservative M.P., are invited to accompany Mr. Laurier to London.

Few people know that John Wesley was ever in America. Few know that it was he, and not Robert Raikes, who established the first Sunday-school in the world. It was John Wesley who preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the United States. In *The Ladies' Home Journal* for June Rev. W. J. Scott will tell in the "Great Personal Events" series the story of "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia," which is said to be one of the most interesting narratives in this most successful series.

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PILL-AGE.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 20c, a vial, are planned after the most modern in Medical Science.

They are as great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an ox cart in travel.

Cinnamon Drop Coated makes them pleasant to take—being purely vegetable makes them absolutely safe—they never gripe and they never fail—40 doses, 20 cents at all druggists. Said by W. W. Boile.

OFFICIAL THE WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

Break Up a Cold in Time

PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS,
COLDs, CROs, DISEASES,
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Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK,
of 63 Sorrento Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pny-Pectoral has never failed to cure me of a cold. I have had it for years and enjoyed myself of a long-standing cough after taking it. I have had it for a fall and it has also proved an excellent cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, colds or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR,
of 125 Yonge St., N.W., writes: "I used to take Pny-Pectoral for colds and it is the best selling medicine I have; my customers have no other."

Large Bottle, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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FOR FIRST CLASS
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing,
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Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.

Manufactured by the Wetland Vale Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion"—Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

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S.E. 4, 19, 25, "
N.W. 16, 16, 26, "
S. 6, 17, 26, "
S.E. 12, 18, 26, "
N.W. 24, 16, 27, "
N.E. 36, 16, 27, "
S.E. 10, 18, 27, "

G. A. MUTTONBURY, Agent,
459 Main St., Winnipeg.

Correspondence invited.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD KNOW THAT

PAIN-KILLER

Having used Dr. & L. Menthol Plaster for the cure of my rheumatism, I can assure you it is a most effective remedy. I have used it for many years and have been entirely relieved of all my rheumatic complaints.

Price 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, MONTREAL.

In a very remarkable remedy, both for Internal and External use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER

is a sure cure for Severe

Chills, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, &c.

PAIN-KILLER

is a most effective

MADE. It relieves severe Aches, Pains, &c.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowring.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

All are cordially invited.

PRIVESTERN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting 8:00.

Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. ondary evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer eetin g Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGLICAN)

vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals after Matins at 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30; Evening and sermon at 7. Special services during Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All seats free. All persons invited and welcome. Books provided.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

How the Money Was Spent in the Moose Jaw District.

The Public Accounts of the North-West Territories for the fourteen months ended August 31st, 1894, and the financial year ended August 31st, 1895, have been issued for some weeks; but as they are not likely to reach many of the settlers, we publish below, for the benefit of our readers, the information given therein as regards the expenditure in the Moose Jaw District:

1894.

Louis Brauere,	roadwork	8	10 50
Alexander McGillivray	"	9	00
Jno. Marie McGillivray	"	4 50	
François Bover	"	18 00	
Antoine Gosselin, Jr.	"	19 50	
Antoine Gosselin, Sr.	"	22 50	
Alexander Gosselin	"	9 75	
Zachary Chartrand	"	6 75	
Hugh McDougall, lumber	"	7 84	
F. A. Coventry, repairing bridge	"	6 00	
Jas. Glen, repairing bridge	"	5 00	
Hugh McDougall, lumber	"	1 34	
Thomas Woolman, roadwork	"	10 00	
Thomas Woolman, repairing bridge	"	6 00	
Hugh McDougall, lumber	"	1 28	
Moose Jaw Agl. Society special grant	"	91 00	
Bowden & McVannel, building bridge at Spier's	"	208 00	
E. Lowe, roadwork	"	65 60	
W. J. McNabb	"	99 50	
Robert Jones, making reservoir	"	65 00	
Wm. Ledingham, making reservoir	"	105 80	
John Smal, roadwork	"	129 65	
Edgar Harris	"	141 60	
R. Beard, building bridge	"	225 00	
George Dennis, roadwork	"	28 50	
S. B. Sanders	"	27 00	
George Moore	"	27 00	
W. C. Sanders	"	22 50	
A. Thompson	"	168 00	
Hugh McDougall, lumber	"	3 90	
A. Hansen, building culvert	"	50 00	
Moose Jaw Times, printing	"	8 82	
W. A. Ducker, surveying	"	81 75	
O. B. Fysh, survey	"	32 00	
Wilson & McDonald, tannery	"	5 00	
Wilson & McDonald, team hire	"	46 00	
Frank Statham, team hire	"	20 00	
W. W. Bole, strychnine	"	160 00	
E. N. Hopkins, roadwork	"	27 00	
R. K. Thomson	"	28 50	
Thadious Arnold	"	25 50	
Alex. Zess, drawing plank	"	3 00	
R. Allison, operating well-borer	"	62 50	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co'y, repairing well-drill	"	3 75	

John Buchanan, sharpening drills

6 65

5 00

50 00

4 30

R. Allison, operating well-borer

62 50

7 53

34 96

80 00

82 25

R. Allison, operating well-borer

1 80

18 10

15 00

225 00

5 00

12 00

29 00

100 00

1895.

A. W. Farmer, sharpening drills

2 00

M. J. Glover, repairs to drill

27 55

A. Hurlburt, work on dam

9 00

Jos. Getty

"

Hugh McDougall, lumber

Hugh McDougall, lumber

Fred. Brown, roadwork

M. Luerette

"

A. Gaudry

"

S. Briggs

"

C. Giles

"

Elgerton Lowe

"

R. Allison, operating well-borer

225 00

J. Quilliette, roadwork

Pati Caplette

"

L. Demais

"

A. Gosselin, Sr.

"

Ant. Gosselin, Sr.

"

Ant. Gosselin, Jr.

"

Jos. Short

"

G. Kivine

"

Louis Briere

"

J. L. Gosselin

"

P. L. La Pointe

"

D. Short

"

A. Gosselin, Jr.

"

J. Gosselin, Jr.

"

J. Pichot

"

L. Laplante

"

N. Lafournaise

"

J. M. McGillivray

"

F. Lafournaise

"

J. Gosselin

"

S. Getty, sharpening drills

Humph. Annable, roadwork

W. C. Sanders

"

Walter Scott, advertising proclamation

R. W. Timmins, repairing scrapers

O. B. Fysh, letting contract and inspection

C. E. Goode, lumber

J. Dawson, plank

Thos. Dawson, roadwork

R. McCordick

"

A. Wilson

"

G. Stephenson

"

W. Anderson

"

J. Leslie

"

J. Burns

"

H. Cameron

"

R. Creigh

"

F. McPherson

"

J. Proctor

"

P. McPherson

"

J. Dawson

"

E. G. McPherson

"

J. Dawson

"

W. W. Bole, strychnine

"

John Buchanan, sharpening drills

"

John Buchanan, sharpening drills</

CURRENT NOTES.

The great powers have in Crete an excellent object lesson in the probable working of the reforms which they have submitted to the Sultan, and which he will no doubt accept. The reform scheme for the island adopted last autumn by the powers and sanctioned by the Porte, included all the essential demands of the Cretan Christians, and all the requisites for good government, and should have worked satisfactorily if honestly carried out on both sides. Apparently it was to be thus carried out by the Porte, a Christian governor in the person of Georgi Pasha, a Roman Catholic Albanian, reported to be honest, able and experienced, being appointed by the Sultan, with the approval of the powers, and formally installed. The nucleus of the local gendarmerie, to take the place of the Turkish garrison, which was to be reduced to 2,000 men, was created with an English officer at its head, who, with the aid of Italian subordinates and Montenegrin gendarmes, was when the outbreak occurred, perfecting its organization. A representative National Assembly was given legislative powers, with control over half the revenues, and the right of censuring the conduct of officials, and the judiciary and civil service were amenable only to the governor and assembly. The largest liberty compatible with order and safety was given to municipalities, and the fear of oppressive regular taxation removed by the acceptance by the Sultan of a fixed annual payment, the reform as a whole being thus far more extensive than the Sultan can possibly grant in his Asiatic domains. Their direct tendency, was, in fact, to convert the nominal autonomy granted into a real autonomy, save in name, and it was hoped that it would do so, for if the experiment succeeded in Crete, it might elsewhere, and so solve one of the most difficult phases of the Eastern question.

But the scheme was paralyzed because the Turkish military commander in the island ignored, evidently under orders, the authority of the Christian governor; because the Moslem population opposed the organization of the gendarmerie, and would certainly have sided with the troops against it; and because the National Assembly could in the presence of an armed Moslem mob do nothing even if it met. The result of the attempted application of the scheme was to set the island ablaze from one end to the other; the rising being precipitated, it is believed, by the Sultan himself, who wished to give the powers an object lesson in the absurdity of decreeing reforms for Christians before they have been reduced to "order" by the Moslem soldiery. What he has done in Crete he can do elsewhere under any system of reforms he will grant, for so long as the troops and the Moslem mob obey him, reform will not keep him from killing his Christian subjects, and so long as killing continues, there will be disorder in Turkey and danger to Europe. The fact is that reform in Turkey to be effective must begin with deposition of the Sultan, not with paper schemes submitted for his acceptance.

GLADSTONE

Will Refuse a Title, Preferring to Remain a Commoner.

Mr. Gladstone, having been sounded as to whether he would be willing to accept a peerage from the crown, in honor of the diamond celebration of Her Majesty, has replied to the negative, declaring that he prefers to remain a commoner to the end of his life, and to be known until the day of his death by the name under which he has served his country for more than 60 years. He was already in Parliament and a minor member of the Government prior to the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne.

At the same time he has intimated that he would have no objection if the Queen were to confer an Earldom upon his grandson, the eldest boy of his own eldest son, who died six years ago. This grandson of the grand old man is now a very young man, the son of William, and is preparing for the bar. He is destined on his grandfather's death to inherit the whole of the Haverdene property, which, with its valuable collieries, clay pits, &c., now yields an income of \$80,000 a year—that is to say, quite sufficient to keep a peerage, and all the trimmings. The Queen may take the form of an earldom of Liverpool, in view of the latter having been the city of his birth, as well as the home of his family for many generations.

Haverdene Castle came to Mr. Gladstone through his marriage. It is the ancestral country seat of the ancient family of Gladstone, the son of Mr. Gladstone's elder brother, the late Sir Stephen Glynn, died as a bachelor he left it to his sister and to her husband on the condition that at the death of the grand old man it should pass to his eldest son, or to the latter's heir in the male line.

A POWERFUL LIGHT.

A new signalling light of extraordinary power has been invented by Col. Miklaskovitch, of the Russian engineers. During the autumn manoeuvres of the Baltic squadron the signals were made at a distance of thirty-four nautical miles, and the inventor hopes to increase the distance to sixty miles by means of reflecting mirrors. The apparatus is compact, weighing about seven pounds. It contains spirit and two powders, one green, the other red, the composition of which the inventor keeps secret. The working principle is two tubes ending in pear-shaped balls, which being pressed, sent out a brilliant red or green flash; by a combination of flashes messages are formed. The powder keeps dry under water. Each lantern costs about 100 rubles.

The pathway of the reformer is generally all up hill.

About the House.

HINTS OF SPRING.

Everyone who loves the spring is now beginning to look anxiously forward to its coming. As yet nothing green has made its appearance, but many a flower lover can have a tiny bit of spring in her window garden long before the woods begin to don their brighter hues. As early as March the blossoms will burst forth on branches of plum, apple, cherry, peach, pear and lilac if given plenty of water in a warm, sunny window. Any time during this month, when small branches of these trees can be easily obtained, they should be put into jars always kept full of water. A window where the sun shines in all day is best, and the room needs to be kept warm. The buds will soon start, and sometimes in less than two weeks there will be dainty blossoms filling the room with fragrance. They are of course not as large as if grown out of doors, but they are sweet and pretty just the same.

A pretty bit of green seen recently was a sponge filled with a mass of seeds, all of which had sprouted and almost concealed it. A pretty low box was filled with water and a large sponge was placed in it. The sponge absorbed the water, and every day it was necessary to fill in more water in order to keep it thoroughly moist. A couple of handfuls of mixed beans had been scattered over and pressed into the sponge, which was then set in a warm sunny window. In a very short time the sponge was one pale green mass, very pretty to look upon and reminding one very much of the balmy spring days soon to come.

Flowers and violets may be brought from the woods at this season; these may be washed off of the mud and with considerable of the dirt in which they grew. If planted in boxes and left in a cool room until the earth is thawed out, they will reward one with their beautiful green and blossoms very soon after having warmth and sunlight. The best way, however, to have these in perfect form is to plant some in boxes in the fall and let it go to earth. Then in the spring the whole box may be lifted out and taken to the house without further trouble. Many of the pretty little wild flowers will bloom much earlier for one in a window garden if brought in now, and some of them improve in size and beauty by such treatment.

A WORD ABOUT STARCHING.

Flour starch can be used for coarse clothes and laundry starch for fine ones; but, all things considered, laundry starch is better for all clothes, not to mention its being the most economical. Flour starch turns sour very quickly if the clothes are left rolled up for any length of time before ironing, and this will cause them to turn yellow; and when this occurs the only remedy we know of is to put the clothes in the wash again, since neither airing nor perfume will render them tolerable.

Perhaps the best way to prepare laundry starch is to stir the necessary quantity of it in cold water until it is quite dissolved. Next add boiling water and stir incessantly until the opaque white starch becomes translucent, and the starch is almost as thick as jelly. Nearly every laundress has a way of her own for making starch, and is tenacious of her opinion as to what will make it iron without sticking. Wax, spermaceti, bit of tall candle, salt, soap, lard, and many other things of a similar nature are recommended, each of which has its advocates—but the most simple, effectual and inexpensive addition to starch is kerosene, a desiccateful of which, if stirred in two quarts of starch directly after the boiling water is added, will prevent sticking, and be conducive to an elegant finish.

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CRETE AND ITS CITIES.

THREE PRINCIPAL TOWNS LESS THAN THAT OF TORONTO.

Religious Differences—**Mussulmans and Christians of the Same Race and General Characteristics**—**Brother Against Brother.**

To represent the Christians of the island as slaughtered lambs, murdered in masses by the Cretan Mussulmans, appears on the face of it a fantastic fable when we remember that of the 260,000 inhabitants of the ancient kingdom of Minas hardly a fifth of them practise the religion of the Koran. But Greece, which for a long time has manifested for the reunion of Crete with the Hellenic kingdom, and which protected the insurgents in the last uprising and passed with the aid of her Athenian committee, a bill giving nearly ten million drachmas to the rebels, is too much interested and has the much at stake not to represent to the world the party with whom she sides as being heroic victims, while she paints the Mussulmans devoted to the policy of the Sultan as the fomenters and instigators of all the trouble.

CANDIA, RETHYMO AND CANAE ARE, IN THIS ISLAND OF CRETE WHICH BOASTS OF ONE HUNDRED TOWNS, THE THREE TOWNS FROM WHICH THE WHOLE ISLAND DRAWS ITS SUPPLIES, AND AGAIN WE CAN ONLY CALL THEM CITIES WITH A CERTAIN APOLOGY TO THE OTHER CITIES OF THE WORLD. THE THREE OF THEM TOGETHER ARE NOT AS LARGE AS THE CITY OF TORONTO, FOR EXAMPLE.

THESE THREE CITIES,

WHERE INSURRECTIONS BROKE OUT ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, ARE THE ONLY PLACES WHERE THE MUSULMAN POPULATION IS EQUAL, OR NEARLY SO, TO THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION, AND WHERE THE TWO SECTS MINGLE IN ANY WAY.

IT IS DUE TO THIS NUMBERICAL EQUALITY AND THE DAILY COLLISION THAT THE FIRST SPARKS OF THE UPISING BURST FORTH IN THESE THREE CITIES. WE REPEAT, IN THE CRETAN TROUBLES IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF A RACE OF NATIVES REVOLTING AGAINST A RACE OF CONQUERORS, BUT IT IS BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

M. Haukecar, a Belgian geographer, who has made a special study of this question, says:—“There are hardly a few miles in Crete where the authentic descendants of the Turkish conquerors have established themselves in the country after it was conquered by Turkey. The others are sons of renegades who were converted by the swords of the conquerors after the Crete was won by the severity of Venetian rule.”—“Rethymo, Candia, than Papies,”—and summed up the Ottoman ruler to their assistance. As is the fact in the Orient especially, all these converts to Islam are of all Mussulmans the ones most vindictive against the coreligionists of their forefathers. They have kept the Hellenic dialect which is used in Crete, and the majority of them are utterly ignorant of.

THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.

These converts, or renegades, which ever you choose to call them, have seen in the short space of a century their number diminish from 200,000 to 40,000 souls, while on the contrary the Christian population is equal to the Mussulman population, and where the two sects mingle in any way.

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Sir Arthur Sullivan has composed a new Victorian ballet, for which he is to receive \$10,000. His “Mikado” was produced in Brussels for the first time in French.

King William I. introduced horse-shoeing into England, and six horse-shoes are on the coat of arms of the man to whom William gave a vast estate for caring for his horses in this way.

The Sultan of Turkey is declared to be a domestic man, intensely fond of his children, for whom he has a tiny theater, wherein they play small parts for the delectation of their parents.

CORNS! CORNS!

Tender, painful corns, bleeding corns pains removed in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Famous Corn Extract acts magically. Try it and be convinced.

Husband—“Why should you blame me because we were late to the theater?” **Wife**—“You forgot, dear, that you hurried me up so.”

RHEUMATISM CURED

Eighteen Months Trying to Get Cured—Had the Best Doctors—He Found What he Wanted in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Goderich Mar. 15 (Special)—A case of great interest here just now is that of Mr. Alexander J. Sharkey, who for some time has been suffering from Rheumatism. His statement to the correspondent is as follows:—

“For eighteen months I was a victim of Rheumatism and during the whole of that time was trying every means to cure it. I had the best doctors in Canada and took their prescriptions with faith and patience. I got tired at last for I found the disappointment nearly as killing as the disease.”

But one friend wiser than the others convinced me that my disease must be cured by way of the kidneys and recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills.

“I have used two boxes of these pills to effect a perfect cure and I don't care who knows it.”

DISTANT RELATIONSHIP.

Stranger—I notice your name is De Million. Are you related to the wealthy De Millions?

Poor but respectable De Million—I am a distant relation, sir.

Indeed? How distant?

Well, sir, as distant as they can keep me, sir.

CATARACT CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can stop the flow of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is the only internal and direct remedy on the blood and muscle surfaces.

Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country, Dr. J. T. Hall, of New Haven, Connecticut, for the treatment of cataract. The prescription is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the muscle surfaces, and is a specific for the cure of cataract. The ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials gratis.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

A SAD LEAVE-TAKING.

Despondent Individual ion through express—Ahl it is so lovely, so lovely, the beautiful blue sky, the white, fleecy clouds, the glorious sunshine—and to think I am gazing on it all for the last time.

Starred Passenger—I beg pardon, sir, you look like a dying man, nor like a person condemned to die for any crime.

Despondent Individual—It isn't that. You see I am going back to live in a Western city where they burn soft coal.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed is long enough for his comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is put up by a special mechanic, under the superintendence of the Royal valet, wherever the Grand Duke goes.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan's retirement from the service of the Royal Household is a sad loss to the public. His life bids fair to fall out to the advantage of letters. A new edition of “Lord Macaulay's Life and Works” is announced by the Longman's under his editorship.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Notes About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Mme. Adelina Patti, during the course of her operatic career, has earned \$5,000,000.

Prince George of Greece is an expert bicyclist, and, it is said, rides a bicycle almost as well as he handles a man-of-war.

Dr. Nansen is a lover of bright colors. His ship, the Fram, was painted green, gray, violet and white, picked out with gold.

It is said that Prof. Virchow's friends are making arrangements to celebrate the jubilee of his connection with the Berlin university.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, now in Baltimore, will soon enter upon her duties as assistant pastor of the Fourth Baptist church of Chicago.

Miss Minnie F. Clay has been appointed captain of the steamer on Lake Sebago, Me. She passed the examination for pilot and navigator.

It is said that Lord Charles Beresford will soon be promoted to flag rank. He will be the youngest rear admiral in the British navy.

Miss Grace Fairweather is the champion lady billiard player of the world. She is a native of Newcastle, England, and is not yet 21 years of age.

Emile Richebourg, the French novelist, is said to have amassed \$100,000 in twenty years by writing sensational serial stories for Le Petit Journal.

Sarcoy, the noted French dramatic critic, styles himself a “moderate vegetarian.” He eats eggs, milk, butter and fish, but eschews all other animal food.

The Grand Duke Constantine has made a new translation of “Hamlet” into Russian, to be acted with his imperial highness in the title role.

Miss Bernhardt has consented to appear on the stage in London in June in some of the representations which will be given in celebration of the Queen.

Prince Carl of Denmark is like his bride, an athletic bicyclist. He uses a high gear, and being tall and lithe, can hold his own with some of the best when he chooses.

Lord Salisbury's old trouble over stoutness is again troubling him, and as soon as the Eastern crisis is over he proposes to go abroad and rid himself of the incumbrance.

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25TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE Confederation Life Association.

Gratifying Indications OF PROGRESS.

DECREASED RATIO OF EXPENSES TO INCOME.

LARGE INCREASE IN ASSETS.

The annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held at the head office of the Company, Yonge, Richmond and Victoria streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the hour of 2 p.m.

There was a large attendance of policyholders, shareholders and members of the agency staff.

On motion, the Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K.C.M.G., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The report and financial statements relating to the business of the Association for the year 1896 were submitted as follows:—

REPORT.

The Directors are pleased to meet the policyholders and shareholders in the twenty-fifth annual meeting, and to lay before them the report for the year 1896.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the year was one of continued and widespread depression, causing an accentuation of the financial stringency which has existed for some years past, rendering the business of the Association difficult. The result of this was a large amount of new business in legitimate means.

Your Directors, however, have not been tempted to depart from the policy which has marked the past management. It will, therefore, be all the more pleasing to note the large amount of new business secured, as well as the gratifying increase in the percentage of new business of the policyholders.

The Directors will afford the more so that this has been done with a decreased ratio of expenses to income.

Including a few deferred cases at the close of 1895, we have had 2,052 applications for assurances amounting to \$3,286,996; of these 1,952 for \$3,111,046 were approved and 100 for \$175,000 were denied. Including these additions, the total new business written for 1896 was 1,951 policies for \$3,131,995. The total business on the books on December 31 was 18,253 policies for \$27,560,423 on 15,978 lives.

The claims by death, while less in number than in 1895, were larger in amount, as is to be expected, and it is gratifying to note that several large policies became claims. There were ninety-nine deaths, calling for \$223,487 under 114 policies. Of these nine deaths, calling for \$4,000, were accidental. There were reassurances to the amount of \$23,328 received. The total amount of claims paid during the year was \$300,159. The foregoing will show that the Directors continue to exercise the greatest care in admitting only good lives.

The usual financial statements accompany the report, and will be found to exhibit the condition of the Association at the close of the year.

The Auditors have continued to give strict attention to the duties of their department, making their audit from month to month as formerly. Their report will be found appended to the financial statements.

A perusal of the report and statements will show the following satisfactory evidence of progress:—

(1) An increase in the volume of new business secured by purely business methods and at a fair cost.

(2) A satisfactory increase in the total insurance in force.

(3) A satisfactory increase in income, both from premiums and interest.

(4) A large increase in the assets.

(5) A gratifying increase in surplus, notwithstanding the payment out to policyholders during the year of the large sum of over \$2,000 for profits.

(6) A decreased ratio of expenses to income.

The Directors, realizing that the rate of interest obtainable on good investments may be considered as permanent, gave careful consideration to the rate of interest to be employed in circulating the policy and annuity obligations of the Association, and accordingly decided to use a 3 1/2 per cent. for all the business written subsequent to December 31, 1895, instead of 4 1/2, as formerly. This will have the effect of strengthening the position of the company and affording greater security to its policyholders.

The Directors are pleased to call attention to the fact that the head of building is gradually filling up, and that the new growth is even greater than the old, so that the new growth will be a great addition to the value of the building.

The Directors are also pleased to report that the field and office staffs continue to discharge their duties with efficiency and faithfulness.

All the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND,
President.

J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Premiums, net \$ 907,321.69

Interest and rents, net 225,295.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policyholders— Death claims 203,797.34

Endowments 103,120.68

Annuities 6,220.21

Cash values 55,227.10

Cash profits 82,000.25

Expenses, salaries, commissions, etc. 206,655.06

Dividends to stockholders 15,000.00

Balance 459,821.70

\$1,182,617.68

Total assets \$5,779,210.95

Total liabilities 5,407,288.11

Cash surplus above all liabilities \$ 371,920.84

Capital stock \$1,000,000.00

Total surplus security for policyholders \$1,371,920.84

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have reported that we have completed the audit of the books of the Association for the year ending December 31, 1896, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The securities represented in the assets (with the exception of the building) are held by the Government, amounting to \$41,500, and those deposited with the Government of Newfoundland, amounting to \$25,000 have been examined and compared with the books of the Association, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The bank balances and the cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
JAS. WATSON,
Auditors.

Toronto, March 4, 1897.

The President, Sir W. P. Howland, moved the adoption of the report of the Auditors, with the exception of the building, and carried.

The Directors, Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, and Mr. W. H. Harris, Vice-President, voted in favor of the adoption of the report, and carried.

The Directors, Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, and Mr. W. H. Harris, Vice-President, voted in favor of the adoption of the report,

THREE WINNERS

Our Own Sarsaparilla

Combined with the Iodids of Potassium and Iron. Is your blood impure? Are you troubled with eruptions of the skin? You will find our Sarsaparilla a Powerful Blood Purifier.

Our Own Compound

CELERY NERVINE—A true NERVE and BRAIN TONIC.

Our Own Emulsion

OF COD LIVER OIL combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This Emulsion contains a larger per centage of Cod Liver oil than any other similar preparation with which we are acquainted. It is therefore the remedy par excellence for lung trouble and all wasting diseases.

Yours for toilet soap.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Jno. Irvine, of Winnipeg, was here on Tuesday.

Mr. R. R. Gallagher, of Montreal, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. A. P. Jeffrey, of Winnipeg, was at the dining hall on Sunday.

It is estimated that 5,000 men have been killed in the Greek Turkish war.

The C. P. R. depot at West Selkirk was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Jno. Tucker, general agent of the McCormick Manufacturing Co., was in town on Tuesday.

The Manitoba and North West Baptists will hold their annual convention at Brandon, commencing June 15th.

The public school teaching staff, with the chairman and secretary of the Board of Trustees, were photographed by Mr. Lusk last week.

Seeding in this district is about completed with the exception of oats and barley. A week's rain would be quite acceptable, although there is no serious want of it just yet.

The Moosomin correspondent of the Winnipeg Tribune says that John F. Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris Co., is the happiest man in that town. Twins, a boy and a girl. Well done, John!

In reply to the note from the powers, Turkey declines to cease hostilities unless allowed to annex the province of Thessaly and given an indemnity of £10,000,000. European diplomats are alarmed at the attitude assumed by Turkey.

Mr. Geo. Oliver left on Saturday for a Caron district where he has secured a number of contracts, including new residence for Messrs. A. H. Powell and Andrew McKeown, and a new school house. He will also renovate the Orange Hall.

The Dominion Express Company announces a big reduction in rates on butter, eggs, and dressed poultry from points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories to Kootenay and British Columbia stations. The old rate was \$5 per 100 pounds, which has been reduced to \$3.50 except to Rossland, which is \$4 per 100 pounds.

A maiden lady of very mature years was riding her wheel recently on the sidewalk of a Michigan town. A police man stopped her, and said: "Excuse me, lady, but I must ask you to go before a justice of the peace with me." "Well, now," she exclaimed, "I've been waiting more than twenty years for some man to ask me to go before a justice of the peace with him. Of course I'll go." The policeman did not stop for further explanation.

The Immigration Department of the Government has secured another instalment of Galicians for Manitoba and the North West. The SS. Scotia, which arrived on the last of April brought 435 of these people, and the Acadia arrived on Sunday last with 648 more. These people had drafts, etc., for \$15,519 among them, but it is believed by those who accompanied them on their journey to Winnipeg that they possess a good deal more, concerning which they preferred to say nothing. These Galicians were more or less selected by one of their own countrymen, who had studied the Canadian North West, and, being mostly young married couples with some means and bent on farming, they are a very desirable class. The Department of the Interior see to the congratulation on its success in this quarter, particularly as there is a fair prospect of further arrivals of the same kind.

Mr. P. Rose, of Hamilton, was in town on Wednesday.

A travelling scissor grinder was doing the town on Wednesday.

Mr. Dick Johnstone, of Qu'Appelle, one of Gordon & Ironside's agents, was here on Monday.

The Malloch brothers have moved into town and have taken up their residence in the Potter terrace.

The funeral of Mrs. Wellington on Saturday last was one of the largest that ever took place in Moose Jaw.

Cyclists should never kill a pedestrian when it can be avoided, but when you do kill one dismount and say you're sorry.

Mrs. A. Wilcox returned home yesterday morning from Grafton where she had been visiting friends for some two weeks.

Mrs. August Wenzel and family left on Friday last to join her husband at Milwaukee, Wis., whether he went some weeks ago.

The new 300 gallon churn for the creamery arrived on Tuesday, and the cream vat and other machinery has been shipped and will arrive in a few days.

Estevan is preparing to have a gala day on the 24th and announces a good programme of horse and pony races and athletic sports, for which handsome prizes will be given.

The C. P. R. work train commenced operations from the Parkbeg sand pit yesterday, with Conductor Martin in charge. About forty men will be on duty in the pit during the summer.

Mr. Fred. J. Hunt, of St. Thomas, Ont., arrived from the east this week, and will spend some time in Moose Jaw as the guest of his brother, Mr. Ed. Hunt, C.P.R. train dispatcher.

Wm. Astor, the American multimillionaire, of London, Eng., has donated £25,000 to a fund started by the Princess of Wales to provide a substantial meal to the poorest of London's poor sometime during Jubilee week.

Thos. Jones, formerly of the Regina electric light works, and who went to Johannesburg, South Africa, has written to a friend that he is heartily sick of the place and wishes he had been left in Canada. Verily Canada is the best place for Canadians.

A Kentucky editor has laid aside his pen to enter the lecture field. On the day preceding his debut the Legislature of that state passed a law prohibiting the throwing of eggs at public speakers. And yet there are men who tell us that there's no such thing as luck.

Rev. Mr. Jeffray, who had charge of the Presbyterian pulpit here after Mr. Clay's departure, was a passenger on yesterday morning's express en route from Manitoba to Macleod, where he will assume the pastorate. Mr. Jeffray was accompanied by his wife and two children.

The Harry Lindley Dramatic Company, which played here some weeks ago, were passengers on Wednesday's No. 2, returning from their successful tour in Alberta. They will open an engagement at Indian Head, after which they will go to Winnipeg, where they will play for two months, coming west again in the middle of the summer.

A robin was caught by one of the high school students at Watford, which had a piece of paper tied to its leg with the following query: "Where will the robin build its nest in the coming spring?" The note was signed by N. Jules Ferdinand, Box 415, Tampa, Florida. The student immediately wrote to Florida announcing the capture of the bird.—*St. Thomas Journal*.

Thursday next, May 27th, forty days after Easter, is Ascension Day, and has been observed as a festival from the days of the Apostles, and is established as one of the great festivals, ranking with Easter and Christmas, in the manifestation of Christ. In many parts of Christendom it is observed as a public holiday. At St. John's church, Moose Jaw, there will be Holy Eucharist at 7 o'clock in the morning and children's service at 8:30. Evensong and service at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday (Vigil of the Ascension) there will be a Rogation Day service at 8 o'clock.

BIRTHS.

Fowler, At Moose Jaw on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897, the wife of Mr. Jas. Fowler, of daughter.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Free Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Toronto has declared for Sunday cars by a majority of 321.

Prof. Robertson is expected to make his visit to the Territories about the last of the month or the first week in June.

Mr. Thos. Wright, of Ft. William, is expected up on Monday and will return in a few days with Mrs. Wright and family.

Hon. Rev. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand was in Ottawa this week en route to England for the Jubilee celebrations.

Cyclists should never kill a pedestrian when it can be avoided, but when you do kill one dismount and say you're sorry.

Mrs. Smith & Ferguson Co., of Regina, announce a \$10.00 reduction in the price of cream separators, as a result of the tariff changes.

Mr. J. L. Oldridge de la Hey, L.R., will conduct divine service at the church of St. John the Evangelist, at English Village on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

It is said that ten thousand six hundred and fifty two murders were committed in the United States last year. What other country of the world has such a record for crime?

A meeting of the shareholders of the hockey and skating rink will be held in the clerk's office on Tuesday evening, May 25th. A full attendance is requested as last year's business will be presented to the meeting.

The Territorial Government asks residents in the north of Canada to keep a look out for the Swedish aeromants who are attempting to reach the North Pole, so as to be able to render them all possible assistance if necessary.

Mr. W. W. Bole left for Regina on Wednesday evening to attend a meeting of the License Commissioners for this district, when the applications for licenses for the ensuing year will be considered. He will return home to-morrow morning.

Mr. Pope Balderstone, the popular cattle buyer for the firm of Gordon & Ironside, arrived from Regina Tuesday morning and returned the same evening. He contemplates making a tour of the district shortly with a view of making up a train load of cattle for the eastern market.

"Alas!" groaned the young man; "I never thought you would treat me in such a Fitzsimmons manner." "What have I done?" she asked anxiously. "Hit me straight over the heart," he gurgled. But in this case the one who was knocked out got the prize—*Philadelphia North American*.

Mr. Joe Martin, ex-M.P., who lately took up his residence in Rossland, B. C., was a passenger on Tuesday evening's train en route to Winnipeg. Mr. Martin was accompanied by Mrs. Martin, and may extend his trip to Ottawa before returning to the Pacific Province.

The main difference between Britain and the other European nations is that she knows the value of commerce.

Strength of arms may be in the last analysis the essential of sovereignty, but the wealth to carry a gigantic armament comes from the absence of commercial legislation.—*Ex.*

Mr. Willison, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has issued a little pamphlet on the Railway Question in Canada which will deserve careful reading from those who desire to gain information upon this important subject. The facts as to the real amount of capital expended on our western railroads are well brought out and examples given showing the unfair discrimination in rates which is practiced.

Mr. R. L. Richardson's bill respecting the attachment of the salaries of Dominion employees is short and to the point. Its sole clause provides that any judgment creditor may serve a judge's order on the accountant, who pays the salary, and the accountant shall obey the terms of the order.

Mr. Richardson is a newspaper man and has succeeded in putting into one sentence what less experienced condensers might occupy a column to say.

The blue book of election returns

just received shows that in Eastern Assiniboia 6,058 votes were polled out of 7,881 on the voters' list; 43 ballots were rejected and 93 spoiled; population of district at last census, 20,482. Western Assiniboia, 3,604 polled out of 3,731; 32 ballots rejected and 29 spoiled; population of district, 8,390. Alberta, 6,581 polled out of 10,279; 116 ballots rejected and 208 spoiled; population, 25,277. Saskatchewan, 2,145 polled out of 2,987; 27 rejected and 31 spoiled; population, 11,150.

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